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MAP NOTICES.

BY

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Since our last notice the U. S. Geological Survey has issued a number of new atlas sheets representing different parts of the country. Five of these are in New York State, all being upon the scale of 1:62,500, with contour intervals of 20 feet. Indian Lake represents an area in the southern part of the Adirondacks, including the lake of that name, embosomed in high mountains. The Tully, Cazenovia and Salamanca sheets represent portions of the dissected plateau toward the western part of the State; and the Silver Creek and Westfield sheets represent the shores of Lake Erie.

Parts of Ohio and Kentucky are represented in three sheets, known as the East and West Cincinnati and Ironton, on a scale of 1:62,500, with a contour interval of 20 feet. The last named lies almost entirely in Ohio, and represents a dissected plateau of no great relief. The others, which adjoin one another, represent the cities of Cincinnati, Covington and Newport, with adjacent portions of the two States. The general surface of the country is broken and uneven, with the Ohio River flowing mainly in a narrow valley; while the Great and the Little Miami, with sinuous courses, meander through broad valleys to their junction with the master stream.

In Illinois there is one sheet, Evanston, showing that suburb of Chicago and a portion of the lake shore.

In South Dakota there are two sheets, Spearfish, showing the northeastern slopes of the elliptical mass of the Black Hills, and Alexandria, representing a portion of the level glaciated valley of James River. The scale of these sheets is 1:125,000, and the contour interval 20 feet.

In Nebraska are two sheets, St. Paul and Sidney, on a scale of 1:125,000, and a contour interval of 20 feet. The first is traversed from west to east by Loup River, formed in the western part of the area by the junction of its north and south forks. These, with the main stream, flow in a broad valley, in gentle slopes, and are nearly graded. Platte River flows across the southeastern corner of the area in a valley of great width and extremely level. The area be-

tween the valley of this stream and the Loup is largely filled with sand-hills, while north of the Loup the country is somewhat broken, eroded prairie. Sidney sheet lies farther west. Its area is traversed from west to east by Lodgepole Creek, a tributary to the Platte, while across its northeast corner flows North Platte River. The area is mainly composed of a high, semi-arid prairie, breaking down toward the north in the valley of the North Platte in irregular hills.

In Idaho is one sheet, Sawtooth, on a scale of 1:125,000, with a contour interval of 100 feet. It is a region of high mountains, rising to altitudes exceeding 11,000 feet, and drained in the main by Wood, Boise, and Salmon rivers.

Among the special maps issued by this office is one designated Menominee. This includes a part of Dickinson County, in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, in which are the mining towns of Iron Mountain and Norway. The types of topography occurring here are those produced by the erosion of the Laurentian Glacier—irregular, broken hills, crooked streams, with many lakes and marshes. The scale is 1:62,500, and the contour interval 20 feet.

The first of a series of land classification maps have been issued by the U. S. Geological Survey. These represent quadrangles about Seattle and Tacoma, Wash., and show, by tints and conventions, the areas naturally without timber, those covered with woods and with virgin merchantable forests; areas from which the forests have been cut, and those upon which they have been burned. The two latter classes are subdivided into those upon which forests are being restored or not.

Upon the backs of the sheets are printed short descriptions of the areas, and statistics of the different classes of land and the stand of timber.

These areas lie mainly along the west shores of Puget Sound, and were originally almost entirely covered with fine merchantable forests. Lying near the coast, they are among the most densely settled portions of the State, in which lumbering has been extensively carried on in wholesale fashion for many years. As a natural result, a large proportion of the territory has been denuded of its merchantable forests, and another large part has been burned by fires, which, starting invariably after cutting, have spread into the adjacent forests; but, owing to the heavy rainfall prevailing in this region, the destruction of the forests, whether by fire or the axe,

has been followed by a re-growth everywhere, excepting upon the cultivated lands.

It is, we understand, the intention of the Geological Survey to publish similar sheets of large parts of the United States.

Atlas de Finlande. Société de Géographie de Finlande. Helsingfors, 1899. 32 double folio plates.

This is a physical, statistical and industrial atlas of Finland. It contains a general map of the province, a relief map, showing elevation by shades of one color, in the manner commonly in use for that purpose; a petrographic map, showing the distribution of rocks; a Quaternary map, showing glacial erosion and deposition; a series of maps illustrating the elements of climate, and numerous maps showing the distribution of plants, together with forest distribution. Following these are many maps and diagrams exhibiting statistical facts relating to population, agriculture, mining and manufactures. The means of transportation are illustrated by maps, showing wagon roads, railroads, telegraph and telephone lines, with diagrams illustrating transportation statistics. The atlas closes with maps, showing the distribution of works of pre-historic peoples, and a series of historical maps of the country. Taken altogether, it contains a vast deal of information concerning a little-known part of the earth.